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KOWLOON CONCERNS TO MAKE
THEIR OWN ELECTRICITY?

China Light & Power Charges Said To Be Too High;
Letter To Colonial Secretary
Possible Action
By Consumers

"I am sure that the China Light & Power Co., Ltd., will, in the long run, find it more beneficial to their own interests to accede to our request for a reduction in their present scale of charges for electricity," said Mr. Robert Der, Chairman of the Kowloon Chamber of Commerce, when interviewed by the "China Mail" yesterday regarding a threat by leading Chinese factories, restaurants and business concerns in Kowloon to install their own generating sets in the event of the China Light & Power Co., Ltd., refusing to reduce present charges.

Mr. Der informed the "China Mail" that a letter was forwarded by his Chamber to the Colonial Secretary on Friday last, seeking, inter alia, Government's views relative to the installation of generating sets for private use and not profit.

It was pointed out by Mr. Der that any reduction in the scale of charges for electricity would not benefit Chinese in Kowloon alone, but also foreigners as well.

Mr. Der said that negotiations with the Light Company for a reduction in their scale of charges have been in progress since September last, without any fruitful result being achieved.

Generators
Mr. Der also disclosed that negotiations for the purchase

Impressive
Send-Off
For King

Weymouth, Feb. 1.
A two-mile lane of warships representing the might of the British Home Fleet bade farewell to the battleship HMS Vanguard carrying the Royal Family to South Africa this morning. The ceremony was made unexpectedly dramatic by receipt of an urgent Admiralty message that a mine had been sighted in the area.

The warning arrived as 10,000 sailors lined the decks of the Naval guard of honour. They uttered a mighty cheer while every ship in the line thundered a Royal salute of 21 guns as the Vanguard slowly slid past with the King, Queen and the Princesses standing on the forward twin-gun turret.

The escort ships swiftly broke ranks from the exercise which they had been practicing since last November, and sped to the positions designated in the Admiralty message. The mine was only two miles away from the Vanguard when Britain's biggest and newest battleship slipped out of the danger zone to continue her long journey to South Africa. The escort ships disposed of the mine.—United Press.

Tribute From Capetown

Capetown, Feb. 2.
Capetown newspapers yesterday came out with banner headlines "Royal Family leaves London for Union," along with excellent radio pictures showing the Queen and Princess Margaret driving to Waterloo Station and bidding their friends farewell.

In a leader, the Cape Times said that "even those unimpaired by a monarchial fervour have a warm admiration for the devotion of their Majesties to their people through the long years of war strain and danger."—Associated Press.

"NO SURRENDER"

Nabugam, Bengal, Feb. 2.
Gandhi told a woman questioner here that "a woman should most certainly take her own life rather than surrender when assaulted by bootlacks."

He added: "Surrender had no room in my plan of life. When it is a question of choice between killing oneself and one's assailant I have no doubt in my mind that the first should be the choice."—Reuter.

Parcel
Hid A
Grenade

Paris, Feb. 1.
Paris police were today searching for a taxi driver who brought an unknown man to the King George V Hotel on Thursday night and waited for him while he handed a parcel containing a type of grenade to the porter.

Madame Simone Cordier, to whom the package was delivered, said today she had no idea who was responsible for the outrage which injured her seriously about the face.

The package exploded as soon as she opened it and she is now in hospital.

TWO MINDS, ONE
THOUGHT

Washington, Feb. 1.
The Army and Navy announced they are unifying the military thinking of their officers through joint schooling to prepare them for "global triphibious war."—United Press.

Strangled For An
At-Bomb Secret

Paris, Feb. 2.
Revelation that French Countess Sauty de-Chalon was strangled by a spy in search of the atomic bomb secret was made by a Belgian mechanic who has been arrested in connection with the murder, according to the evening paper "Paris Press" today.

In September, 1945, the Countess told her husband she was going to Groningen, in Holland, and left her home in a car with two Canadian officers.

Her naked body was later found in a ditch near Maastricht, north of France.

Belgian, Dutch and French police took part in a search which finally led to the arrest of Leon Meurant, Belgian mechanic, who was living at Tubingen, Germany, in the guise of a medical officer.

Meurant, who is now in a Douai prison awaiting trial in April, has, it is reported, confessed to being a secret agent for a foreign power, but flatly denies murdering the Countess.

A Mongol
In a statement telling how the Countess met her death, he said, "I am certainly a spy for a foreign power and I hold an important position."

"At the Palace Hotel in Brussels, where I was on a mission, I made the acquaintance of Countess Sauty de Chalon on the day she arrived. An officer wear-

Palestine
Blunder

London, Feb. 2.
In a splash front page story headlined "Palestine, a Blunder" the "Sunday Pictorial" today asserts that the decision to advise the press to leave this trouble spot, Palestine, is "worse than ill advised. It is ludicrous."

The paper continues: "For months the policy of the British Government in Palestine has been under heavy barrage from Russian and American propagandists and has caused uneasiness even at home."

"To attempt to draw a veil over what is now happening—and may very soon happen—in Palestine, is to invite suspicion throughout the world that the methods of the British Army, acting with the authority of the Labour Government, will not bear scrutiny or publicity or survive the judgement of democratic common-sense by other nations."

Folly
"The British Cabinet, which has endorsed the folly of the Palestine Government, in advising the press to withdraw with the rest of the civilians must reconsider its decision."

"The facilities which will enable the world's newspapers to record impartially the course of events must be restored immediately."

"Throughout the two world wars, the press rightly conceived that their functions could be fulfilled only if their reporters served in the battle zones at the side of our troops. Is Palestine to become a battlefield? Or is there still time to avert this unhappy climax in a trying situation?"

The "Sunday Pictorial" says that the Government's advice to correspondents to leave Palestine and the fact that a press photographer was recently held by troops for taking pictures of barbed wire barricades is evidence that the Government wishes to impose a ban on news from Palestine. It concludes: "Any attempt by the Government to act in secrecy will be resented by the Jews and Arabs in general—and by the British people in particular."—Reuter.

Nazi Cells
Exist In
Argentina

London, Feb. 2.
Renewed charges that Nazi organisations still exist throughout Germany and that Nazis still hold important posts in Argentina are made by the International Committee for study of European questions in a document issued today.

The document reaffirms, in spite of denials, the facts given in its report last week, adding: "It appears really desirable that an end should now be put to any kind of dilatory proceedings concerning either de-Nazification or the handing over to the Allies of German assets abroad."

Cells of clandestine Nazi organisations exist not only in important German towns but also in small boroughs, the Committee asserts.

It quotes two leading Bavarian politicians as being disconcerted by the dangerous Nazis, and asks: "Was military intelligence unaware of the past activities of these newly elected statesmen or were military intelligence aware of them and unable or not willing to oppose their appointment?"—Reuter.

The Weather

An intense anticyclone centred over Siberia moves over N. China with a wedge of high pressure along the China Coast and eastward over the East China Sea. A complex series of the depressions E. of Sakhalin and N. Honshu is moving slowly SE. Pressure remains low over the equatorial regions.

Today's Forecast: Fresh ENE gales, moderate easterly drizzle, weather cloudy but somewhat warmer.

Yesterday's Weather:—

Maximum: 65 deg. Fahr.
Minimum: 64.4 deg. Fahr.
Sunshine: 10.5 hours.
Rainfall: .011. Total since Jan. 1—66.1 mm. rainfall an average of 3.6 mm. per day.

Baro. at mid. 1019.4 1016.5 mb.

Rel. Humidity 68 74 %

Dir. Wind 14 25 deg. F.

Wind Direction E

Wind Force 29 13 knots.

"DAKOTA" CRASH
NEAR LISBON

Lisbon, Feb. 2.
Emergency rescue teams, working through the darkness with huge searchlights, by dawn this morning had recovered the bodies of 11 of the 16 persons killed in the crash of an Air France Dakota transport plane 12 miles north of here last night.

The search is continuing but is being hampered by fog, rain and mud. The sole known survivor of the 12 passengers and five crew members was Eugene Leonnard, 33-year-old businessman whose nationality had not yet been established.

The transport, flying low in thick fog, en route to Lisbon from Paris, crashed into Mount Peninha Cintra, the highest peak in the mountain chain north of this capital.

Leonard, thrown clear of the wreckage, was removed to hospital. His wife perished with eight other women and two children passengers.

Leonard's injuries, later were found to be not serious. He was accompanying his wife, Susanne, on a visit to her family who live at Cascais and were waiting at the airport when the news of the crash was announced. Leonard is French.

On board the plane were members of the "Ara Rediviva" Company which was invited to perform at the Tivoli Cinema, Lisbon, by the "Circulo Cultural Musical."—United Press.

Manila, Feb. 2.
A Philippine owned vessel, the SS Surigano, with six passengers and a general cargo for Manila ran aground off Cape Espiritu Santo on Samar Island the De La Rama Steamship Lines advised here.—Associated Press.

Dakota next Tuesday to attend the funeral of Prince Gustaf Adolf. Depending on the weather, he will use either a Royal Dutch Airlines Dakota or his own.—Reuter.

HK MP's Daughter
"Not Kidnapped"

Richmond, Calif., Feb. 2.
A four and a half year old girl born in a Japanese internment camp, whose father is now in Hong Kong, and who was reported kidnapped in Reno, Nev., was found unharmed here when Ralph Worrell, 40, merchant seaman, surrendered to police and denied any intent to abduct the child.

Reno police said a complaint charging kidnapping had been filed against Worrell by the child's mother, Mrs. Alexandra Agadanova Levkovich, who filed suit for divorce in Reno Friday against the girl's father who is in the Far East.

Girls Got
Rations
From POWs

Paris, Feb. 1.
Four young girls from Metz, who are alleged to have got rations from German prisoners of war by going to parties in their camp, were being held by the Paris police today on charges of trespassing.

The mother of one of the girls and a man were arrested on charges of contributing to the delinquency of minors.

The police said that the girls used to cross the Moselle River very night from Metz to Ile de la Jaucy, where there was a prisoners of war camp. The prisoners of war gave them rations, with which they returned to the main camp. Here they turned over most of the food to a man who has been arrested.

The arrested mother, on learning where her daughter got the food, is alleged to have formed a partnership with the man and shared in the proceeds.—Reuter.

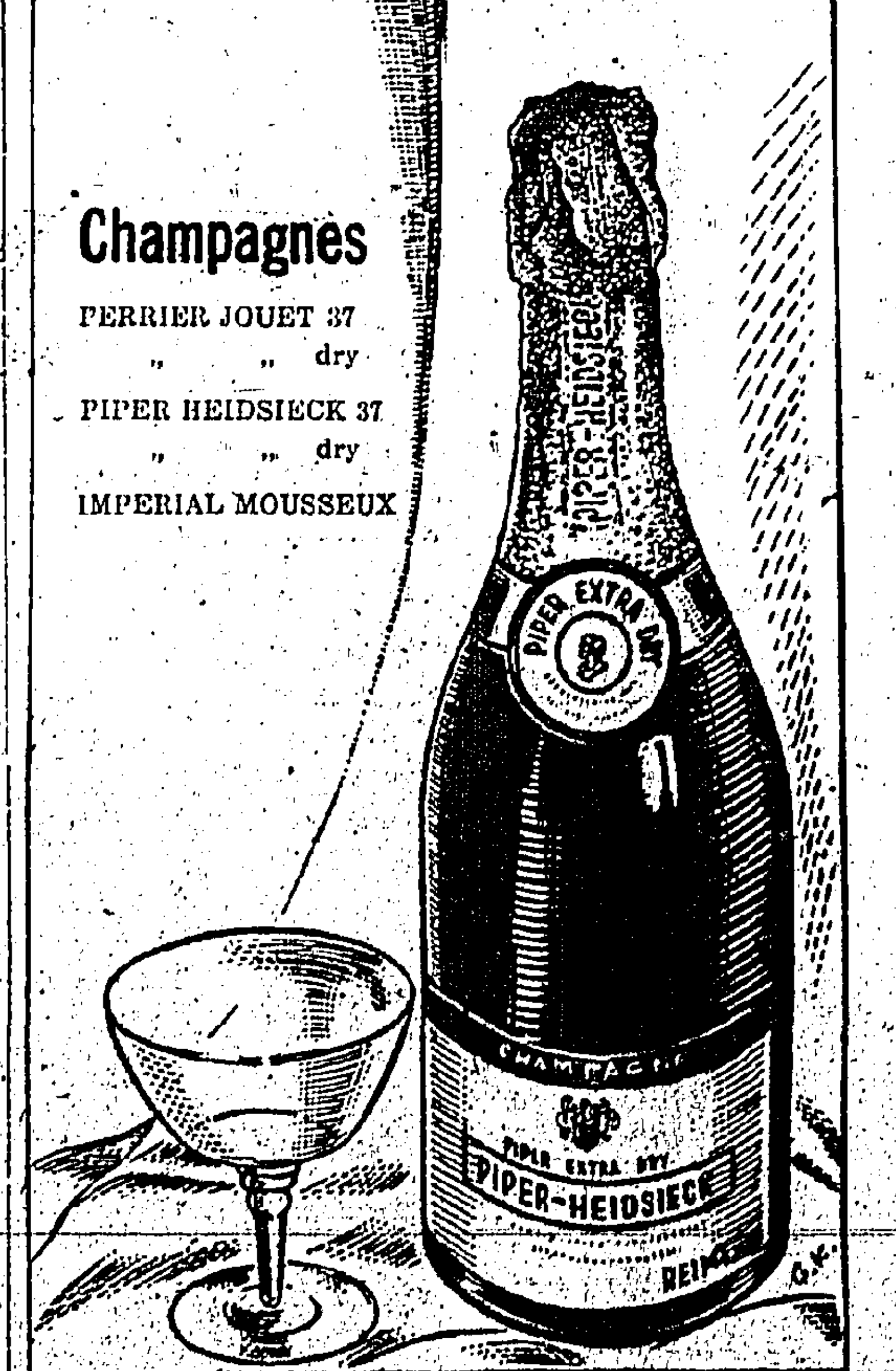
KIDNAPPERS
FREE PRIEST

Bangkok, Feb. 1.
Father Mame, the Catholic priest who was kidnapped on Monday by Siamese bandits and held for ransom, was released today unharmed and without any ransom being paid.

The priest, a member of the Salesian Order, was forced to sign a ransom demand for 80,000 bahts (\$2,000), which was sent to Bishop Pastetti, head of the

Order here.

The Bishop, it was reported, went to plead with the gang for Mame's release as the Order was unable to raise the money.—Reuter.



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Austin Plant Closing
Down To-Day

Birmingham, Feb. 2.
The Austin Motor Company, protesting for the second time in six weeks at Government allocations of coal during the winter shortage, announced last night that its plant here would close down indefinitely on Monday night.

The Austin Birmingham plant employs 17,000 workers and is the largest individual automobile factory in Britain.

"We are faced with the alternative of working one day, ten working days—which is ridiculous—or one full five-day week in every ten weeks," Mr. L. P. Lord, chairman of the Company, said in a statement.

Lord's announcement was the first adverse reaction from industry to the Government's rationing of industrial coal in the acute shortage caused by the recent cold wave.

The Austin chairman made a similar announcement of a close down just before Christmas, saying the Birmingham plant could not open after the holidays but withdrew it when the Government sent in coal by



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BOOTH & BROTHERS, JOSEPH Rudley, Leeds.	Standard steam travelling jib cranes, railway breakdown & main line type cranes, railway and warehouse fixed cranes.
BRAYSHAW FURNACE & TOOLS LTD. Belle Vue, Manchester.	Furnaces for the heat treatment of steel, small tools, etc.
BRIGGS & SONS, LTD., WILLIAM	Marine Glue; Bituminous Enamel; Black Bituminous Solution; "Aquatex" Plastic Bitumen Roof Repairing Compound; Asphalt and General Bituminous Products.
CLARKE CHAPMAN & CO., LTD. Gateshead, Newcastle.	Steam & electric marine winches; cranes, fuel equipment. High Pressure Steam Boilers.
CLYDE CRANES & ENGINEERING CO., LTD. Messend Lanarkshire, Scotland.	All kinds of Lifting & Handling appliances for steel work, shipyards, harbours, docks & general purposes.
COCKBURN LTD. Cardonald, Glasgow.	Safety valves, all types, of valves for high pressure steam installation, governors & emergency trip gear, etc.
COLVILLES LTD. Motherwell, Nr. Glasgow, Scot.	All forms of steel.
CROSSLEY BROS. LTD. Oxley, Manchester.	Marine, stationary & auxiliary marine diesel engines, etc.
DOBIE MACINNES LTD. 57, Bellwell St. Glasgow.	All types of engineering & nautical instruments, gauges, indicators, radar navigators.
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HARTLEY SUGDEN LTD. Halifax, York.	Boilers & calorifiers.
HASTIE & CO., LTD. JOHN Greenock, Nr. Glasgow.	Steering Gear.
HATTERSLEY (ORMSKIRK) LTD. Ormskirk, Lancashire.	Valves & Fittings.
KENT & CO., LTD., GEORGE Luton, Bedfordshire.	Water meters, steam meters, Oil meters, gas meters, Multitube controllers & meters.
LEEDS ENGINEERING & HYDRAULIC CO., LTD. Ridley, Leeds.	High pressure hydraulic valves, hydraulic machinery & presses.
LOCKWOOD & CARLISLE & CO., LTD. Sheffield, York.	Piston Rings & Springs.
SHANKS & CO., LTD. Barnhill, Nr. Glasgow.	Sanitary Equipments.
STREAMLINE FILTER CO., LTD. Ingate Place, London, S.W.8.	Steamline filters for oil purification, etc.
SWAN HUNTER & WIGHAM RICHARDSON & CO., LTD. Newcastle-on-Tyne.	Shipbuilders, 1,000 to 50,000 tons.
VULCAN FOUNDRY LTD. Newton-le-Willows, Nr. Manchester.	Locomotives.
WALLACE & TIERMAN LTD. Newark 1, New Jersey.	Chlorinators, Condensers, dry chemical feeders.
WEIR LTD., G. & J. Cuthbert, Glasgow, S.44.	Boiler feed pumps, condensing plants, evaporators, test water heaters, marine auxiliary equipment.
WHITEHEAD & CO. (HARFAX) LTD., A. Penny Lane, Halifax, England.	Woodworking Machinery.

"Izvestia" And U.S. Withdrawal

How We Can Help China

London, Feb. 2.

There are many ways in which Britain and China can really help each other, said Lady Cripps, President of the British United Aid to China Fund, in a speech at a reception of the Anglo-Chinese Chamber of Commerce.

Though neither country at the moment was capable of making great material supplies available to each other in trade, she said, it was important that the two countries should fill the gap by other forms of mutual help.

She suggested, for example, the dispatch of British experts who could help the Chinese in social welfare work. Another way would be to provide facilities for young Chinese administrators to come to Britain to study British administration.

Lady Cripps said that she came back from her China tour with a deep conviction of the possibilities for the future between the two countries, if we could go forward unafraid and with trust in each other.—Central News.

Disarmament Proposal Meets Snag

Lake Success, Feb. 2.

An American proposal for worldwide arms reduction, being drafted for presentation to the United Nations Security Council, already has snagged in Russian objections, authoritative sources said today.

The basic arms-control plan authorized by delegate Warren Austin after consultations with President Truman and Secretary of State Marshall was taken up privately and in advance with the other 10 nations on the council.

The Soviet objections developed during a conference between Austin and Andrei Gromyko, Russia's representative on the Council. Whether the United States now will give ground or insist on all major provisions of the proposal was not known.

Indications were that Austin would be guided by the ultimate results of his advance parleys with the other delegates.—Associated Press.

Declaration Of Rights

Washington, Feb. 2.

The hierarchy of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States released today a "Declaration of Human Rights" which set down for the first time broad claims upon the nations who live in the world community.

It outlined 13 rights which are responsibilities of the State, among them being the "right to the assistance of the international community in time of economic or social distress."

The declaration was issued by the National Catholic Welfare Conference which is an organization of Bishops and Archbishops in the United States, and was sent to the United Nations Committee on Human Rights, of which Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt is chairman.

Among other rights of States were: "Revision of treaties which are no longer in accord with fundamental justice," and the "Right of access upon equal terms to the markets and raw materials of the world necessary for its own life as a people."—United Press.

The 1st floor of the Gloucester Hotel will be as usual the place of tomorrow's meeting for the Rotary Club of Hong Kong at 12.30 p.m. Capt. B. Hale, R.N., has kindly consented to talk to the Club on "Invasion of Normandy".

The international reviewer of the Soviet official newspaper *Izvestia* states that the United States decision to withdraw from the Committee of Three, acting as mediator in the civil war in China sums up a definite phase of American foreign policy.

"It is known that the Committee of Three which besides Americans included representatives of the Kuomintang and Communist Party, was created on the initiative of the United States soon after the arrival in China of General Marshall in 1945," the reviewer states.

He goes on to say that the former American Ambassador to China, Major-General Patrick Hurley, had "carried out a policy of active support for reactionary circles in China."

"The Moscow Conference of Foreign Ministers in December, 1945 expressed its desire for unification and democratization," he continues, "and the United States were compelled to alter their policy in China to a certain extent. Their interference in internal Chinese affairs was henceforward disavowed as mediation. This mediation, however, immediately assumed a very one-sided character."

The reviewer goes on to say that the Kuomintang, feeling American support behind them, disregarded the armistice with the Communists, "refused to apply the decision regarding the creation of a coalition and convoked the National Assembly, which passed the constitution legalising the power of the reactionary clique."

"The American policy in China has suffered complete bankruptcy. Events will show whether competent American circles will draw necessary conclusions from the collapse of the present policy in China or whether a new form of interference will follow the breakdown of the policy of mediation."

In another article, criticising United States policy in the Far

S'hai U.S. Firms For Hong Kong

Shanghai, Feb. 2.

Owing to immense and ever-increasing financial difficulties, many American businessmen are now preparing to evacuate Shanghai, it was understood today. They are mostly preparing to transfer to Manila, Hongkong or Japan their future business.

The reasons are:—
(1) The present inflation and exorbitant transportation fees. For example, the freight charges from Honolulu to Shanghai are cheaper than those for unloading the cargo from the Whampoa River into warehouses. Similarly, payment for the cargo cannot be received in U.S. dollars and, consequently, businessmen are badly suffering from the adverse difference between the official foreign exchange and the black market rates.

(2) All Chinese staffs are demanding increase in salaries, making conditions extremely difficult.
Many cargoes arrived in the Wusung River mouth but were forbidden to be brought in and unloaded. Many cargoes have been shipped to Tientsin but the Chinese Government restrictions, foreign shipping and navigation.

The Chinese merchant service is unreliable and irregular, taking one month and some as much as three months.—United Press.

CANTON COTTON EXCHANGE

Canton, Feb. 2.

The city's Cotton Stock Exchange formally resumed operation yesterday for the first time after V-J Day.

The Exchange was reopened for the purpose of enabling members to trade in cotton yarn freely through the Exchange instead of being monopolized by black-market dealers.

Moscow, Feb. 1.

The international reviewer of the Soviet official newspaper *Izvestia* today called General Douglas MacArthur's ban on the Japanese general strike "an infringement of democratic rights directly opposing the principles of the Potsdam declaration."—Reuter.

Hoover Attacked

Moscow, Feb. 1.

The "New Times" today strongly attacked the forthcoming visit of Mr. Herbert Hoover, President Truman's "food ambassador" to Germany and Austria, as being connected "with attempts by influential American circles to make German industry wholly dependent on the West and an embryo of 'western' European federations."

It adds, "Hoover's trip is thus one of the links in the chain of plans being worked out in the United States by Senator Arthur Vandenberg and John Foster Dulles, the Republican Party foreign affairs expert, and in England by Winston Churchill, and his unification committee."

The "New Times" attacked United States economic policy in Europe as "hunger strategy which uses food help as a means of political pressure."—Reuter.

Readers' Letters

China Today

Sir,—The proclamation of the leading citizens of Shanghai appealing for peace and cessation of hostilities by the two warring factions in China was significant in that it had set forth no concrete proposals upon which peace discussions could be resumed. It may be presumed that the signatories to the appeal are not lacking in definite opinions and convictions with regard to the prerequisite conditions for the resumption of peace discussions to settle the disputes of the two hostile parties, but that the time is not yet mature or opportune for Chinese non-partisan nationals to set forth any fundamentally prerequisite proposals for the opening of a new peace conference. Chinese citizens are in want of a lead. What, then, is this lead?

Conditions in China today are somewhat like those in Europe in the Middle Ages when the people there had to reserve their political convictions to themselves and dare not express their opinions in public.

In the Chinese Press at present one sees news and comments almost all of which are written by party apologetes accusing one another of obstructing and retarding the opening of peace discussions. Both parties have set forth prerequisite conditions for the resumption of peace talks; the Kuomintang, the party in power, had set forth first eight and then four conditions, while the Communists insist on their two prerequisite demands, namely, the rendition of the territory occupied by Chiang Kai Shek since the Armistice of January, last year, and the abolition of the Constitution passed lately by the National Assembly under the direction of Chiang.

Both parties are resorting to military force to attain their political aims. The Kuomintang is planning to gain an overwhelming military victory and to utterly defeat their enemy, and this entails nationwide destruction of property, enormous loss of lives, and scorched-earth conditions. The Communists are making time and planning to bring about the economic collapse of their opponent, and this means nationwide disorder, famine, starvation, unemployment and death.

In the 36 years of the history of the Chinese Republic two constitutions had been drawn up and promulgated by Dictators, one by Yuan Shi Kai and the other by Tiao Tzu; both of these constitutions were drafted with all due form of constitutional legality, but they are now only scraps of paper. Will the Constitution drawn up under the direction of Chiang Kai Shek follow the fate of its predecessors? Are the two

conditional demands set forth by the Communists just, consistent, constitutional, reasonable, documentary, necessary or otherwise? These are the momentous questions to which the Chinese Nation is anxiously awaiting elucidation, impartial and just solution.

In his declaration on the eve of his departure from China to Washington George Marshall refers to the two demands of the Communists in a single stroke of the pen by simply saying that these two demands are unacceptable to Chiang Kai Shek. Being in a unique position to know better than any other impartial observer his comments, if any forthcoming, on the demands of the Communists would clarify matters and pave the way to break the dead-lock of the present state of affairs.

Should the resumption of peace discussions between the two warring parties be based on the fundamental principles and compromises agreed upon and formally pledged by all parties and duly witnessed by official American mediators in January last year? Or should a new peace conference be convened based on new foundations, and thus creating a precedent by countenancing the dishonouring of solemn pledges at the convenience of a signatory? These are the questions confronting the Chinese Nation today, and a just and impartial answer will move the current of public opinion towards the goal for peace.

Confucius says, "A person without trustworthiness is worthless, like a cart with wheels having no axles, and how can the cart proceed?" Without that psychological spell of trustworthiness no individual, party or nation can form that reserve of moral power that is needed to honour obligations and solemn pledges.

Commentators of all nationalities who are accustomed to gather evidence with care and to utter decisions with impartiality will render the Chinese Nation a great service if they will make the lead by writing studied comments on the merits and demerits of the prerequisite demands put forth by the warring factions. The Chinese Nation will then be able to disgorge the party propaganda with which they had continually been fed, and open their eyes to discern which side has really been insincere and obstructing the road to peace. Then, and not till then, will the currents of public opinion in all parts of the country unite into one majestic torrent to sweep away the obstacles and condemn or approve the conditions set forth by the warring parties; and to have a decisive vote in the reconstruction of the ravaged country.

RUTHIE WU.

HONG KONG PLANE DELAYED

Poole, Dorset, Feb. 1.
A flying-boat bound for Hong Kong was delayed today because of bad visibility and ice formation in Poole harbour.
It may take off tomorrow if the weather improves.—Reuter.

If Russia Fills The Vacuum

Washington, Feb. 2.

The Army and Navy Journal said today that "our best informed military people" in China would have preferred a delay in the withdrawal of American forces from China until Russia also removed her troops.

The unofficial military publication said that among these people "there long had been a disposition to remain in China awhile longer if only to avert the vacuum which our withdrawal might cause."

The journal added that they felt that if Russia promptly moved in to fill the vacuum the situation would be worse rather than better.

They and perhaps the Chinese would have preferred to have the United States withdrawal made effective on the day that Soviet Russia withdraws its military personnel from Dairen in accordance with Stalin's unfulfilled pledge of long ago.

"As it is," the journal added, "we have voluntarily given up a consideration which might have been used to get the Russians to make good their agreement with China."—Associated Press.

Soviet-U.S. Rumpus In Berlin

Berlin, Feb. 2.

American and Russian commanders of Berlin are engaged in a bitter personal exchange over labour policy in the most serious controversy that has come into the open since the four-power Government was established here. In an unprecedented attack on a colleague in the Allied commandatura, Major General Alexander Kotikov, the Soviet commander, aired in the German press the secret proceedings of commandatura meetings and charged Colonel Frank L. Howley, American deputy commander, with attempting to "sabotage" a proposed Berlin trade union election.

Howley in turn declared in a statement that Kotikov was trying to "hide the truth."

"We have a policy of not washing our dirty linen before the Germans," said another high American official, "this is a plain case of dirty poker."

Howley said in a statement "never before has a Russian commander—and we have had four of them in Berlin—scooped to insult his Allies in the German press."

Charging that Kotikov "broke a gentleman's agreement" by taking the secret discussions of the commandatura to the German press and violated Allied control authority instructions not to allow the German press to show discord among the Allies. Howley added "this action was most regrettable and an unfortunate way of doing business."

"It was an attempt by Kotikov to discredit his Allies in the eyes of the Germans and prevent the truth—namely that he blocked a compromise."

"When General Kotikov came to yesterday's meeting, he had no intention of considering the matter in hand and simply made a cut and dried attack against us."—Associated Press.

General Sir Richard O'Connor, Adjutant-General to the Forces, who is passing through the Colony on his way from Japan to England, will leave for Singapore tomorrow morning, and not this morning, as previously stated.

Colour Bar Should Go

London, Feb. 1.

Mary Atlee, oldest sister of the British Prime Minister, writing in the "World's Children" magazine, published by the "Save the Children" Fund, pleads for the removal of the colour bar in South Africa.

"Restrictions on half-castes make for misunderstanding and bitterness between races," she says, "and it is hardly to be wondered at that some of the best coloured people tend to despise their white friends."

Miss Atlee, who has been engaged in social work among the coloured people for 25 years, recalls that just before she left Capetown a coloured woman gave a dinner party for her.

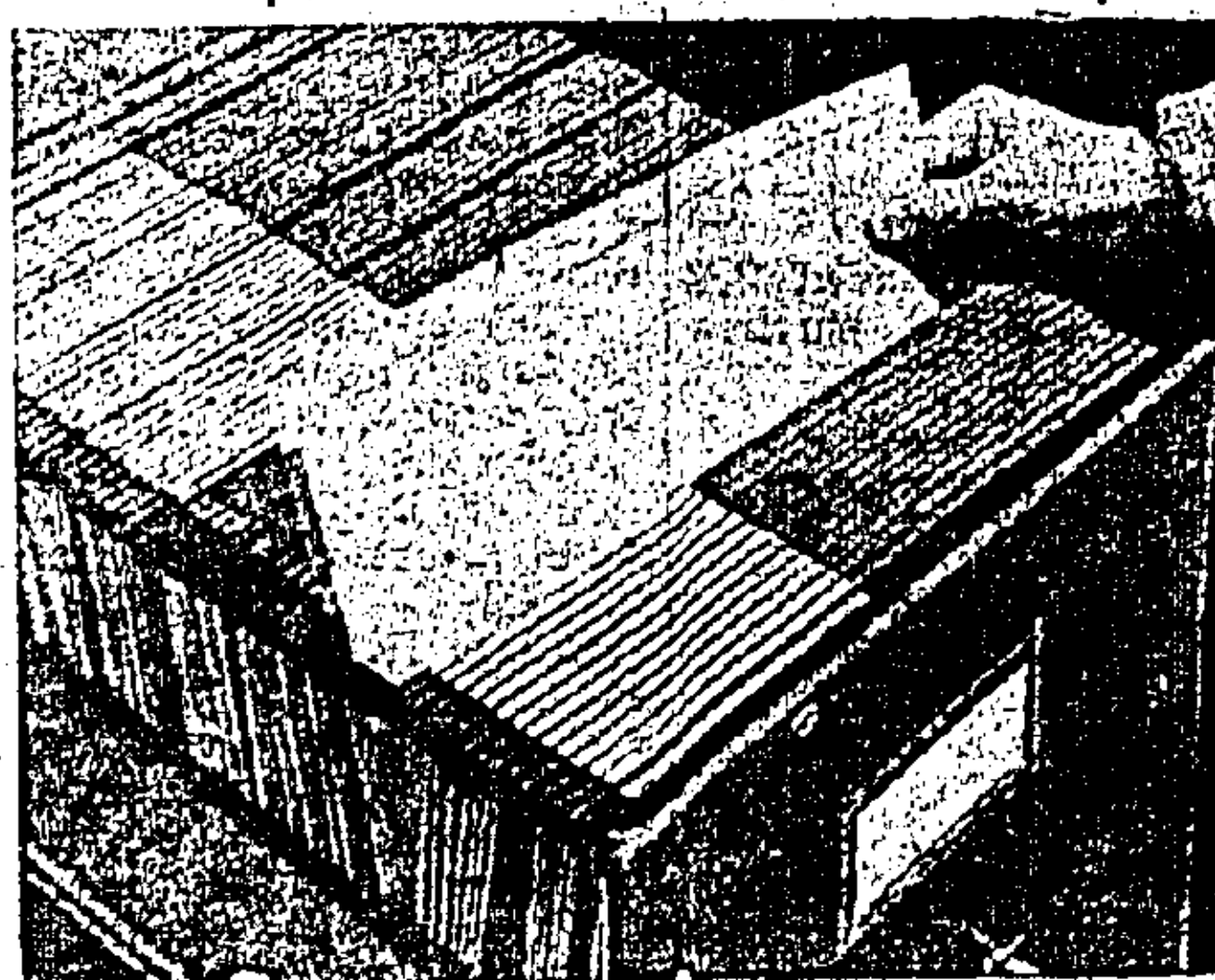
"My coloured friends got up and said very movingly, 'She is going back to England and her body will be buried there—but she whom the children call Atlee will always live in our hearts. I too shall always remember them.'—Reuter.

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Scottish Townships Go "Wet"

Edinburgh, Feb. 1. With Scotch whisky continuing scarce and black market prices soaring, two townships in Scotland that voted themselves "dry" a quarter of a century ago when the beverage could be had for about 10 shillings a bottle have now decided to go "wet" and when one can buy it Scotch costs about 12s. 6d. per bottle.

Wick in the far north of Scotland and St. Monance in Fife have voted for a repeal of licence restrictions by substantial majorities.

Both are small fishing communities and their consumption of Scotland's famous drink is not expected to be great.

Only five or six boroughs in Scotland now remain "dry."

Associated Press.

Anarchists Arrested

Madrid, Feb. 1. The Saragossa police today claimed to have captured members of the National Executive Committee of the banned Anarchist National Labour Confederation and affiliated groups at a clandestine headquarters in the city.

The police also claim to have caught the liaison men linking the Anarchists with associates in France and to have discovered how information was transmitted to France.

The police said they had secured full details of the ramifications of the Anarchist organization in Spain. They did not disclose the names or the number of those arrested.

Twenty alleged Anarchists were arrested in Barcelona last August.

Reuter.

PERSIA AND GERMANY

London, Feb. 1. The Persian Government's note to the Big Four powers asking that Persia should take part in the German peace treaty talks has not been received in London.

It was pointed out, however, that the instructions given to the Foreign Ministers special deputies for Germany only permit them to hear the views of those Allied states which participated with their armed forces in the war against Germany. It is therefore doubtful whether the deputies would regard themselves as entitled to hear Persia's case.

Reuter.

U.N. COMMISSION IN GREECE

Athens, Feb. 1. Meeting in closed session this morning, the United Nations Commission investigating the charges of foreign interference in Greek guerrilla warfare agreed unanimously to remain in Athens for the time being to hear cases put forward by Greece, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Albania.

With the arrival in Athens of the awaited Albanian delegates, the Commission is in position to get down to its work. The presentation of the Greek case—believed to occupy two voluminous books of documents—is expected to begin on Monday.

Reuter.

BOMBAY SILVER & GOLD

Bombay, Feb. 1. Silver, Ready 158 rupees 6 annas per 100 tolas, Forward (Mar. 7 settlement) 140, 05; Gold, Delivery 100, 12 per tola, Forward Mar. 120, 10; Sovereigns 58, 00 each Silver, New settlement (unofficial) 140, 12—Reuter.

Buenos Aires, Feb. 1. Sovereigns, buyers 57.50, sellers 58.75; U.S. 120, Eagle, buyers 110.00, sellers 112.00; Gold, buyers 5.35, sellers 5.50, sellers 5.35—Reuter.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT ON COMPLAINTS ABOUT THE VEGETABLE MARKET PLAN

A number of men claiming to represent the New Territory farmers asked the District Officer to meet them and listen to some charges which they wished to bring against the Government Vegetable Marketing Scheme. Though their views had already been expressed in a Petition presented to the Governor in Council, the District Officer, Mr. Keen, agreed to meet them and asked the Superintendent of Agriculture to be present to reply to them.

The meeting took place on Jan. 29. It turned out that the leaders and spokesmen were not practical farmers and in fact had no personal dealings with the market authorities and had never been actually in the Market.

They put forward their charges at great length. Mr. Ryan, the Superintendent of Agriculture, in reply stated that the majority of the statements were completely contrary to facts, and the others a gross misrepresentation of the actual facts. He pointed out that the Market was established for the benefit of the farmers of the New Territories and had the support of the vast majority of them. The opposition which was organized against it was purely artificial and did not come from the farmers. He then offered to take up one by one the points that were raised and reply to them. Those who attended however did not wish to hear the reply but asked that the Government representatives should attend a public meeting which they hoped to organize in the New Territories in the near future. Mr. Ryan refused to agree to this procedure and issued the following reply to the charges that were made.

Sixteen Points

The 16 points raised by Shu Chuk Bun were:—

- (1) The Marketing System is of no advantage to farmers, as the prices received at the Market are not favourable.
- (2) The prices are so low that they are below the cost of production.
- (3) This statement is so completely contrary to fact that it would not be made by anyone who had practical knowledge of farming in the New Territories at the present time.
- (4) The District Representatives do not really represent the farmers; they are not farmers themselves but were chosen by the Market authorities, not by the growers.
- (5) All these statements are untrue. The choice of representatives was discussed in every case with working farmers of the district. Every representative without exception is a practical farmer.
- (6) Some of those who were present at the meeting of the "delegation" had privately tried to induce the Market authorities to appoint them as district representatives, but in each case the farmers refused to have them.
- (7) (Vegetables are not always sold. There are not enough purchasers.)
- (8) Contrary to fact. No vegetables that were fit to purchase have ever been left unsold.
- (9) No Market can guarantee to sell vegetables of bad quality.

These are sometimes brought to the Market, but it is the fault of the grower, not of the Market, if they cannot find a purchaser.

- (6) (Not fair that the commission for handling locally grown vegetables should be higher than for those which are imported.)
- (7) The commission is to cover handling costs. As transport is supplied for locally grown vegetables the cost of handling is greater.
- (8) Payment "Too Slow"

(Payment to farmers is too slow.)

This is a matter that has been constantly under discussion with the vegetable growers and their representatives. A system that is satisfactory to the great majority has now been reached. Payment can always be received on the day of sale, though as many spend only the early hours of the day in the Market they prefer to collect the money on the following morning.

- (7) (Payment received is less than that bid at the auction.)

The number of mistakes that have occurred is infinitesimal when one considers the hundreds of transactions that take place every day. Any case of alleged error is dealt with immediately when it is made known.

- (8) (Market is not open to all bidders.)

This is contrary to fact. Any one can be registered as a bidder.

- (9) (Because the Market is centralized there is lack of competition.)

On the contrary, the fact that the market is centralized means that there is the keenest competition among the bidders at the open auction by which everything is sold. There are over two thousand regular bidders at the daily auctions.

- (10) (Charges of dishonesty in management of transport.)

(a) Any charge of dishonesty, regarding transport or anything else, is immediately investigated. Every employee of the market is warned that instant dismissal is the penalty of dishonesty.

- (b) Charges of dishonesty which are not supported by proof can obviously not be verified. Those present at the meeting were invited to give particulars about any instance of dishonesty on the part of the lorry drivers, but none could do so.
- (c) One of those present at the meeting had on one occasion made such an accusation of dishonesty but withdrew it publicly when it was proved to be untrue.
- (11) (Charges of dishonesty against weighers. Unless payment made the vegetables kept out of the Market for days.)

(a) Again specific charges were asked for but they were not supplied.

- (b) The statement that the weighers kept vegetables outside the market for days if payment was not made would never have been made by anyone who was familiar with the market, for no vegetables are allowed to remain outside and the weighers are placed at the doors.
- (12) (Retailers sell at considerable profit.)

NO COMMENT

Washington, Feb. 1. President Truman today declined to comment at his press conference on Mr. Winston Churchill's proposal in the House of Commons yesterday that the United States might assume a fifty-fifty share with Great Britain in handling the Palestine problem.

Mr. Churchill was entitled to his opinion, Mr. Truman said. He denied that he had been in recent contact with the British Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, regarding developments in Palestine.—Reuter.

(a) If this happens the fault is not due to the present marketing system, for it has always happened in Hong Kong.

(b) The prices at which vegetables should be sold to consumers are posted twice a week in every market. Purchasers should not pay more.

(c) (The distribution of fertilizer, which is done through the district representatives, is not even.)

The allocation is made in proportion to the amount of vegetable which each grower brings to the Market. Thus the more land each one cultivates the more fertilizer he receives. There is no more equitable system than this.

- (14) (The district representatives are not the choice of the people.)

(a) They are the choice of the working farmers. They do not claim to represent those who are not engaged in vegetable growing.

(b) In some places the farmers wished to have a change of representative. When this was found to be a real desire on the part of the practical farmers it was done. When, on the other hand, it was found to be simply the effort of a small group trying to get a position for one of themselves, it was not done.

Envy

- (15) (The people of the New Territories are envious of those who can sell their produce in Hong Kong rather than in Government Market.)

As has already been said many importers by sea bring their vegetables for sale in Kowloon rather than in Hong Kong. This happens daily and they say openly that they do so because they get better prices and fairer treatment.

- (16) (Allegation that privilege given to some to bring their produce to Hong Kong.)

Nothing is allowed to leave the market that is not brought before the auctioneer. If a bidder wishes to bring his purchase to Hong Kong not only is he allowed to do so but special transport is provided to facilitate him.

The other spokesman of the meeting was Chan Kwan Lam, who for the most part repeated what had previously been said. He added the following four points.

- (17) (The U. N. Long farmers are suffering so much under the Marketing Scheme that they are giving up vegetable growing and sowing ground nuts and sugar cane.)
- (18) (This is not an argument which would be brought forward by any practical farmer, who would know that ground nuts and sugar cane cannot be grown on ordinary vegetable land.)
- (19) (As no information was given of a specific case in which vegetable growing was reduced in U. N. Long, the charge could not be verified.)
- (20) (All over the New Territories new land is being brought under vegetable cultivation because of the improved position of vegetable growers since the market was established and additional fertilizer distributed through it.)

Death On Board A Troopship

Liverpool, Feb. 1. When the troopship "Queen of Bermuda" arrived here today from Singapore, it was disclosed that Sergeant A. F. Linsell was found on the floor of his mess-deck on January 21 with a head injury from which he died.

Medical evidence at a court of inquiry lasting ten days stated that death was due to acute bronchial obstruction believed to have followed a fall. Linsell was buried at sea.

The liner landed 1,752 army and 893 RAF personnel, the majority due for release after service in the Far East.—Reuter.

Delays

(a) Before the Marketing System was established the growers had to pay for the baskets. The Government Market gives them free.

(b) If the growers of any district retain the baskets instead of bringing them back with their vegetables more will not be given until they are returned. This is the reason why the number is sometimes inadequate. In districts where the work is carried out carefully none are lost and there is no shortage.

(c) (Delay in vegetables reaching market and vegetables become rotten.)

(a) Sometimes there is a rush of vegetable cargo to a lorry just as there is of passengers to a bus and there is not room for all on the conveyance. In such a case additional transport is provided in the shortest possible time.

(b) No actual instance has ever been reported in which vegetables decayed because of lack of transport.

(c) On certain occasions growers of very inferior vegetables had tried to put on the market the blame for the low price they received, but such charges were not justified.

(d) (Suffering of farmers growing greater day by day so that many facing death or bankruptcy.)

There are hundreds of witnesses to the fact that the prospects of the New Territories farmers were never brighter. The Market organization exists solely to help them. Competent farmers, whether their land is large or small, are taking advantage of these services.

A few others also spoke but they put forward purely personal grievances and in many cases were rebuffed by others who were present.

It was pointed out that any grievances can be represented to the Market authorities, whose desire it is to make the Marketing System as perfect as possible. The genuine farmers know this and have never sought others who are not farmers to intercede for them.

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N.Y. Stock Market

New York, Feb. 1. Stocks generally continued to press forward despite profit taking on one of the strongest recovery weeks of the past year.

Records of 15 per cent margin trading after cash dealings throughout most of last year, aided sentiment somewhat but brokers reported credit transactions were relatively light.

Colts of fractions to over two points were numerous.

Fairchild added 2 1/2 points at 31 1/2, Pepsi Cola 1 at 27 1/2, Norfolk and Western 2 at 22 1/2.

Transfers totaled 880,000 shares—the largest for Saturday since May 11.

The Dow Jones Average: Stocks 65.8, 20 Industrials 100.88, 15 Rails 51.67, 10 Utilities 37.05.

Closing quotations:

Adams Express 17 1/2, Alaska Juneau 5 1/2, American Tobacco 15, American Smelting 31 1/2, American Telephone 17 1/2, American Tobacco 15, Borden Co. 45 1/2, Canadian Pacific 14, J. I. Case 37, Chrysler 18 1/2, Goetz 48, Commercial Union 15 1/2, Cope Products 17 1/2, Dupont 106, Eastman Kodak 22 1/2, Electric Light & Power 18 1/2, General Electric 30 1/2, General Motors 40 1/2, Goodrich 27 1/2, International Harvester 7 1/2, International Paper 6 1/2, International Tel. & Tel. 18 1/2, John Manville 11 1/2, Kennecott Copper 49 1/2, Montgomery Ward 61 1/2, National Builders 20 1/2, New York Central 20 1/2, Packard Motors 6 1/2, Pan American Airways 12 1/2, Pennsylvania 28 1/2, Radio Corporation 5 1/2, Real Estate 10 1/2, Republic Steel 10, Reynolds Co. 12 1/2, Schenley 46, Sears Roebuck 10 1/2, Shell Oil 8 1/2, Socony Standard 14 1/2, Southern Pacific 4 1/2, Standard Brands 34, Standard Oil of Calif. 58 1/2, Standard Oil of N.J. 27 1/2, Sunbeam 28 1/2, Union Carbide 32, Union Pacific 10 1/2, U.S. Rubber 35 1/2, U.S. Steel 27, Westinghouse 21, Youngman Street & Tube 70 1/2, Greyhound 14.—Associated Press.

New York Exchanges

New York, Feb. 1. American A/C Sterling 4.02 1/2, 4.03 1/2, American A/C Sterling 1 Month 4.03 1/2, 4.04 1/2, American A/C Sterling 3 Months 4.04 1/2, 4.05 1/2, American A/C Sterling 6 Months 4.05 1/2, 4.06 1/2, American A/C Sterling 9 Months 4.06 1/2, 4.07 1/2, American A/C Sterling 12 Months 4.07 1/2, 4.08 1/2, American A/C Sterling 15 Months 4.08 1/2, 4.09 1/2, American A/C Sterling 18 Months 4.09 1/2, 4.10 1/2, American A/C Sterling 21 Months 4.10 1/2, 4.11 1/2, American A/C Sterling 24 Months 4.11 1/2, 4.12 1/2, American A/C Sterling 27 Months 4.12 1/2, 4.13 1/2, American A/C Sterling 30 Months 4.13 1/2, 4.14 1/2, American A/C Sterling 33 Months 4.14 1/2, 4.15 1/2, American A/C Sterling 36 Months 4.15 1/2, 4.16 1/2, American A/C Sterling 39 Months 4.16 1/2, 4.17 1/2, American A/C Sterling 42 Months 4.17 1/2, 4.18 1/2, American A/C Sterling 45 Months 4.18 1/2, 4.19 1/2, American A/C Sterling 48 Months 4.19 1/2, 4.20 1/2, American A/C Sterling 51 Months 4.20 1/2, 4.21 1/2, American A/C Sterling 54 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UNITED EUROPE

Mr. Churchill has formed a Committee of a "private and popular character" to further the idea that Europe must unite or perish. His Committee is strong and remarkable, and contains outstanding veterans of every party and of no party, who have made the organisation of international relationships their province. Mr. Lionel Curtis, Mr. George Gibson, Mr. Victor Gollancz, Sir Walter Layton, and Professor Gilbert Murray are some of the names which guarantee that this new body is very far from being the political stunt which, since Mr. Churchill restarted drumming on the idea at Zurich last September, some cynics and snuffers have suspected it to be. But there is no member of the Committee more entitled to associate himself with the project than Mr. Churchill. Even when leading a forlorn crusade against appeasement, he always had one foot on British strength and the other on international organisation. "Some say," he then remarked, "Put your trust in the League of Nations." Others say "Put your trust in British rearmament." I say "We want both. I put my trust in both," and on another occasion, "The only thing that is ridiculous about collective security is that we have not got it."

Two things are clear. The first is that the idea of a United Europe appeals strongly to the public. The second is that many people are puzzled about the practical details of such a plan. The Committee has been wise, in its first pronouncement, to avoid details altogether. The strategy is the same as that which launched the Mulberry—the artificial harbour which played such a part in making the liberation of Europe possible. In his famous memorandum enjoining the designing of Mulberry, Mr. Churchill ordered those concerned not to waste time on thinking up difficulties before they began—"the difficulties will suggest themselves." So, when now setting out to create an artificial harbour of another kind, he starts by propagating the general idea only. There is a second difference between the Committee's inaugural statement and some others, including Mr. Churchill's own, namely, that it does not contain a word about Communism.

Nevertheless, difficulties will arise, and one of the first is bound to be Russian and therefore Communist hostility. The Committee is wise in not letting itself be deterred by that prospect. If nothing were ever started which Russia was likely to veto in the first instance, little would ever be started at all. If other nations proved to be favourable, something might be worked out which would in practice disarm Russian suspicions. A second difficulty is to decide what is meant by Britain's "full contribution to European unity," and whether she is to be a member both of United Europe and of the British Commonwealth, or leave direct participation in the former to what seems likely to be her French partner. A last difficulty is the extent to which nations would be willing to surrender their sovereignty to such a "Regional Group." The Committee says it would be premature to answer this question now, and that is clearly true. Mr. Churchill has himself suggested a Council of Europe with advisory and honorary functions in economic matters, but—apparently—something more in matters of defence. These things can, however, wait until the Committee has explored and organised support for the general idea, though they cannot wait for ever. What can be said now is that the general idea is good, and that Mr. Churchill could not have done better, with his tremendous reputation and prestige in Europe, than to devote part of his energies to a task so well designed for an Elder Statesman.

War Lost Before It Was Begun

London, Jan. 30. In one sense Germany lost the war before it was begun because Germany was never prepared for a naval war against Britain. The possibility of having Britain as an antagonist was not envisaged until 1938, because the Hitler Government was ill advised politically. This point stands out in three lengthy German documents made public by the British Admiralty today. They are:

1. "Aspects of the German naval war" by two unnamed German naval staff officers attached to the historical section of the German naval headquarters.
2. "Essay by Grand Admiral Doenitz (commander-in-chief of the German Navy from January 1943) on the way at sea."
3. "Documents related to the resignation of the German commander-in-chief, navy, Grand Admiral Raeder and to the decommissioning of the German high seas fleet."

The documents make clear the friction between the German navy and the army and the Luftwaffe.

Say that with the right personalities in power, the inevitable friction could have been overcome, but with Raeder, an experienced leader of sound judgment, on the one hand, and Goering, a narrow-minded dilettante, on the other, cooperation was impossible.

Even the system of arbitration failed through lack of specialised knowledge on the part of the wehrmacht commander-in-chief.

U-Boats

The unnamed German historians consider that the composition of the German fleet in 1939 was influenced partly by the restriction of the Versailles treaty, but chiefly by the attitude of the political leaders, who regarded a war with Britain as out of the question. Doenitz claimed that preparations for the invasion of Britain were complete in September 1940 but then, "it became also apparent that complete defeat of the English air force had by no means been achieved. Thus one of the most important pre-requisites for invasion was lacking."

In Allied interrogation subsequent to his essay, Doenitz said that although the war was lost in one sense before it was begun, in another sense it might still have been won. It was expected that the new type U-boats would radically alter the course of the war. They would have been ready by the Autumn of 1944 but for the delay in production caused by the bombing. To this extent the bombing offensive, Doenitz's opinion can be said to have won the war for the Allies.

Raeder, in his farewell to his officers, said that "the measures taken from the very outset to expand the submarine force were correct, far sighted and therefore fruitful. Thanks to our office in Holland and connections with the Spanish and Finnish navies we were able to create a certain basis for building up a submarine arm even under the Versailles system, utilising the experience gained in World War I."

Norway

The German navy's attitude toward Norway "was based on the conviction that Norway's neutrality would be the happiest solution but only if Norwegian territorial waters were also respected by the enemy," Doenitz wrote.

On the other hand, all possible means would have to be employed to prevent Norway becoming an English sphere of influence, as this would also lead to the blocking of the North Sea and constitute a threat to the entrance to the Baltic.

When the invasion of Norway was actually launched some of the German transports were attacked and sunk by British submarines. "When it was announced on the Norwegian wireless, that shipwrecked German soldiers from these ships had reached the land, the whole expedition seemed in danger," Doenitz wrote. "No further effective counter-measures were taken by the English but the Norwegian resistance encountered in several places may have been due to this advance alarm."

Italian Inferiority Complex

The two naval officers blamed the undue haste with which the armistice with France was drawn up, and as a result of which the occupation of Tunis and Dakar was not insisted upon, as being largely responsible for the position in which the Axis found itself in the Mediterranean.

The naval war staff repeatedly urged the closest collaboration with France, even at the cost of political sacrifices including recognition of France as a sovereign power and the complete equipment of the French Colonial army so that it could resist a possible British landing.

The unnamed authors considered that Italian naval operations had so little success because of a feeling of inferiority on the part of the Italian naval war staff. In the German view this was without justification since the strength of the Italian fleet, with its two new battleships, was considered to compare not unfavourably with that of the British navy.

But it soon became apparent that a certain measure of Italian control in the Central Mediterranean was all that could be achieved.

Doenitz wrote in his essay that "when the situation at sea in the Mediterranean took an unexpected favourable turn for us—the Italian fleet—failed to make adequate use of it."

The decommissioning of the German high seas fleet early in 1934 was a result of inter-service conflicts. It is possible that the decision of Hitler was arrived at gradually, and German naval files indicate clearly that requests for other branches for allocations of men and material played their part in shaping this policy of still greater influence must have been the consequence of Allied naval operations, by which the German high seas fleet was driven from the seas and forced to seek shelter. — Associated Press.

CANARD DENIED

Copenhagen, Feb. 1.

Gustav Rasmussen, Foreign Minister, today denied that Denmark was to open talks with Norway on the question of sovereignty over Greenland as the result of pressure from the United States for permanent military bases there.

The sovereignty of Greenland has finally been decided, he said, by the decision of the International Court in 1933, which was in favour of Denmark. — Reuter.

BARCLAY ON BRIDGE

By Shepard Barclay

"The Authority on Authorities"

CURB YOUR IMPATIENCE

"Fast players" are usually creatures of habit. In the vast majority of situations, they play according to some kind of rule. As soon as a circumstance confronts them, they apply the first rule that seems to fit the case. Could this be because of a particular kind of inferiority complex? Would a psychoanalyst or psychiatrist say they want other people to think of them as having sharp, fast-acting minds? Probably so in many cases. Any rate, their failure to curb their impatience and think a bit, instead of acting first and thinking later, hands hundreds of points to their fortunate opponents.

S. 7 6 5
H. 8 2
D. A
C. Q 10 7 5 3 2

S. 10 9 8
H. 7 6 4 3
D. 8 5 3 2
C. None

S. K Q J
H. Q J 10
D. K 9 7 6
C. A J 8

(Dealer: South. North-South vulnerable.)
South West North East
1 NT Pass 2 C Pass
2 NT Pass 3 C Pass
3 NT

West led his fourth-best spade 4, East seeing the menace of that long club suit, with a side entry to club bringing it in, took the opening trick with the A, and then switched to the diamond 4, knocking out the dangerous entry. South saw that, if the missing

By Dick Turner

Do You Recall These Names?

As the recent war took its global course, strange pages of the atlas were opened and remote places became household words. Much of that fleeting knowledge of geography now escapes us. Prilep, Bitolj, Kleisoura, Monastir.... These were some of the places in the new as our forces fell back to the Thermopylae line during the tragic but magnificent days of the Grecian campaign in the spring of 1941. How many could recall these names today and their significance in the battle?

Valona and Durazzo, these names should be better remembered! They figured day after day in the communiqués covering the air operations carried out by the Royal Air Force from Greece in the winter of 1940 when it was sent to support the Greeks in their heroic struggle against Italian aggression. Valona and Durazzo were the ports of Albania through which the Italians were pushing men and material while the Greeks strove to effect a speedy mobilisation. When Air Vice-Marshal J. H. (now Sir John) D'Albiac brought his small force to Greece every pressure was brought to bear upon him in Athens to give close support of the land forces, whereas he appreciated that the best help he could give to the Greek armies was to concentrate his bombers on the enemy's disembarkation ports and lines of communication.

"I finally obtained agreement on this policy," Sir John writes in his Grecian despatch, "and attacks were directed forthwith on the enemy's back areas.... By the end of November, the Italian advance had been stemmed and the Greek Forces were by then completed their concentration were able to take the offensive. The Greek General Staff were most appreciative of the prompt and valuable help we had been able to provide and they expressed the view that it was largely due to our assistance that the situation had now become satisfactory."

For some unaccountable reason on the other hand, Sir John points out, the Italian air force, could if handled properly, have played havoc with the Greek mobilisation and concentration arrangements but completely failed to do so. As the winter passed it was deemed essential in February 1941 to stimulate the morale of the Greek troops in an offensive to capture Valona by using the RAF bombers in close support of the Greek attack. From a purely local and spectacular point of view this form of co-operation was an instant and complete success. He received fulsome praise, Sir John writes, but he felt this high regard was based on false premises for "although we were invigorating our friends, we were misemploying our aircraft. Later events proved this to be the case...."

The latter part of the despatch tells in greater detail of the air operations after the arrival of the British land forces. A despatch cannot describe the steadfast day-to-day bravery of the men who flew and serviced eighty aircraft opposed to 1,000. But Sir John gives us an idea of what that first entailed when he sums up:

"Even after being shot down, our fighter pilots would immediately take the air in aircraft which had been riddled with bullets and by all normal standards were totally unserviceable. The courage of these men never failed nor looked like failing. Each man was aware of his great responsibility in the face of great odds. The evacuation to Crete and on to Egypt hardly lessened that responsibility. And of the aircraft themselves what finer example of their quality could be cited than the Sunderland flying boat staggering into flight to carry away in one flight to safety crew and passengers to the number of eighty-four."

AIRLINES BACK IN OPERATION

London, Feb. 1. The British Overseas Airways Corporation reported considerable improvement in flying conditions today. By this afternoon, airlines had taken off from London airport for the Middle East, South Africa and India, including planes arrived from America and Australia. "Everything is thawing out," said a BOAC official. "We should be back to normal services within 24 hours if there is no more bad weather." — Reuter.

CARNIVAL



Atlantic Airlines Losing Money

Pan-American World Airways, Trans World Airlines and American Overseas Airlines are currently all losing money on their trans-Atlantic services. While westbound planes are still usually booked to capacity, eastbound flights are sometimes taking off with as few as six or eight passengers. The trans-Atlantic traffic, which many aviation executives had looked to as the plum of the business, is proving a crushing disappointment; and the prospects are far from bright.

Many causes have contributed to this state of affairs. At the end of the war, there was a backlog of thousands of people who had urgent personal or business reasons for crossing the Atlantic. As all shipping was requisitioned by the Allied Governments, you either had to fly or stay at home. This backlog has now been largely exhausted, and meanwhile the great ocean liners are fast being recovered for civilian use.

The Queen Elizabeth and the America are sailing regularly and will soon be joined by the Queen Elizabeth's sister ship, the Queen Mary. The recent series of aviation disasters have also discouraged many potential plane passengers. Others are turning away from flying because of its unpunctuality, discomfort and inefficient arrangements on the ground.

The overriding fact is that aviation executives, in their calculations, greatly exaggerated the number of people who would wish to travel by air across the ocean.

In addition to the three competing American trans-Atlantic airlines, the British, the Dutch, the French, the Canadians, the Belgians and the Scandinavians all operate trans-Atlantic services. And these airlines all have monopolies within their own countries. The Americans, with their three competing companies, are therefore at a tremendous disadvantage.

More than eighteen months ago, Juan Trippe, head of Pan American, urged upon the Civil Aeronautics Board that there was room for only one American company on the trans-Atlantic route.

Others who were less foresighted and stood out for unbridled competition are now coming round to Trippe's point of view. Sooner or later, this policy seems sure of adoption.

Some people still oppose unification of American trans-Atlantic services on the grounds that this would constitute cartel. What these critics overlook is the fact that American civil aviation already is a cartel. The only open question is whether that cartel will be operated efficiently or ineffectively. The Civil Aeronautics Board already restricts to three the number of companies which fly the Atlantic. They prescribe the routes and fix the fare. A certain amount of competition is both healthy and desirable; indeed, it is essential to the future of civil aviation. But if competition is unbridled, all the competing companies will be ruined, and the public will get no service at all.

The position which many Americans feel towards cartels is largely a matter of prejudice inherent in the word. Cartels and monopolies which are selfishly exploited with the object of fleecing the public are bad and should be broken up. Those which exist to bring order out of anarchy and to prevent wild fluctuations in prices are thoroughly beneficial.

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STARRING: JOHNNY WEISSMULLER · BRUNDA JOYCE · HENRY SHEPHERD · AND AQUANETTA

CHINESE CLASSICAL DRAMA
IN ENGLISH

THE SPOILED PRINCESS
WAIYAN COLLEGE THEATRE
ON FEBRUARY 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th
at 8 p.m.

TICKETS
KING'S THEATRE
Colonial, Canton, and
Cathay, and other
theatres

BRITONS BEGINNING PALESTINE EXODUS

Jerusalem, Feb. 1.
Leaflet bombs burst tonight in Tel Aviv, scattering the Irgun Zvai Leumi terrorist declaration "we will carry on the fight against Britain" while final preparations for the evacuation of 2,000 British families from Palestine were in progress.

The evacuation is due to begin on Tuesday and Trans-World Airlines have laid on three special planes to transport the families to the Middle East when the Government "quit Palestine" order comes into force.

Royal Air Force Lancasters and Halifaxes, trains with sleeping cars and private motor cars will take the evacuees to the ports of embarkation. "Comfort" will be the keynote of the evacuation according to civil and military officials.

The United States Government does not consider it necessary to evacuate 4,900 Americans in Palestine, the State Department announced tonight, according to a Reuters cable from Washington.

A special meeting of the Jewish Agency executive to discuss the present situation in Palestine was called in Jerusalem tonight shortly after senior officers of the Army, Air Force and Palestine Police had held high-level "top secret" talks in the British military headquarters, which lasted 46 minutes.

General Sir Evelyn Barker, General Officer Commanding in Palestine, was reported tonight to have left Jerusalem for Haifa.

Wives Annoyed

Settling down in temporary homes in Allenby Barracks on the Jerusalem-Bethlehem road today were 500 wives and families of officers and non-commissioned officers above the rank of sergeant, who moved from Jerusalem flats in accordance with the High Commissioner's order yesterday.

The harassed British housewives are trying to plan how much personal kit they can pack into 75 pounds weight of baggage allowed them for flying.

"What shall I do with my dachshunds," was the problem of one woman. The Government had foreseen this, however, and made plans to look after dogs.

Most housewives here are dreading the dreary waits at the assembly points, the inevitable mix-ups and the winter voyage. Some of the evacuee wives were claiming today they had been "let down by the people at home." They were disappointed that the quit order was approved in the editorial columns of a section of the British press.

King's Offer

A senior officer's wife said: "If we refuse to go our husbands lose their jobs. We have no alternative."

A ship carrying 22 families of British servicemen on their way to join the soldiers in Palestine, has been diverted to a neighbouring port in view of the evacuation.

King Abdullah of Trans-Jordan is understood to have offered "his protection" to any British wives and families due for evacuation, according to reports from usually reliable sources. In Amman, his mountain capital.

A number of Government officials were reported earlier today to have been investigating the possibility of moving

their families into Trans-Jordan, which is within easy reach of Palestine's cities and which could be visited at weekends.—Reuter.

Going To England

London, Feb. 1.
British women and children, who are being evacuated from Palestine, will go to widely separated parts of the Middle East and to the British African possessions before being taken to England, informed sources said here today. High on the list of possible reception areas are Egyptian Canal Zone, Kenya, Tanganyika, South Africa and Cyprus.

Though official sources have no comment or information it is considered most likely that wives and children will be moved in troopships and liners chartered by the Ministry of Transport.

If this is so, informed sources believed that Cyprus and the Suez Canal zone may be major reception centres.—Reuter.

HORRORS AHEAD

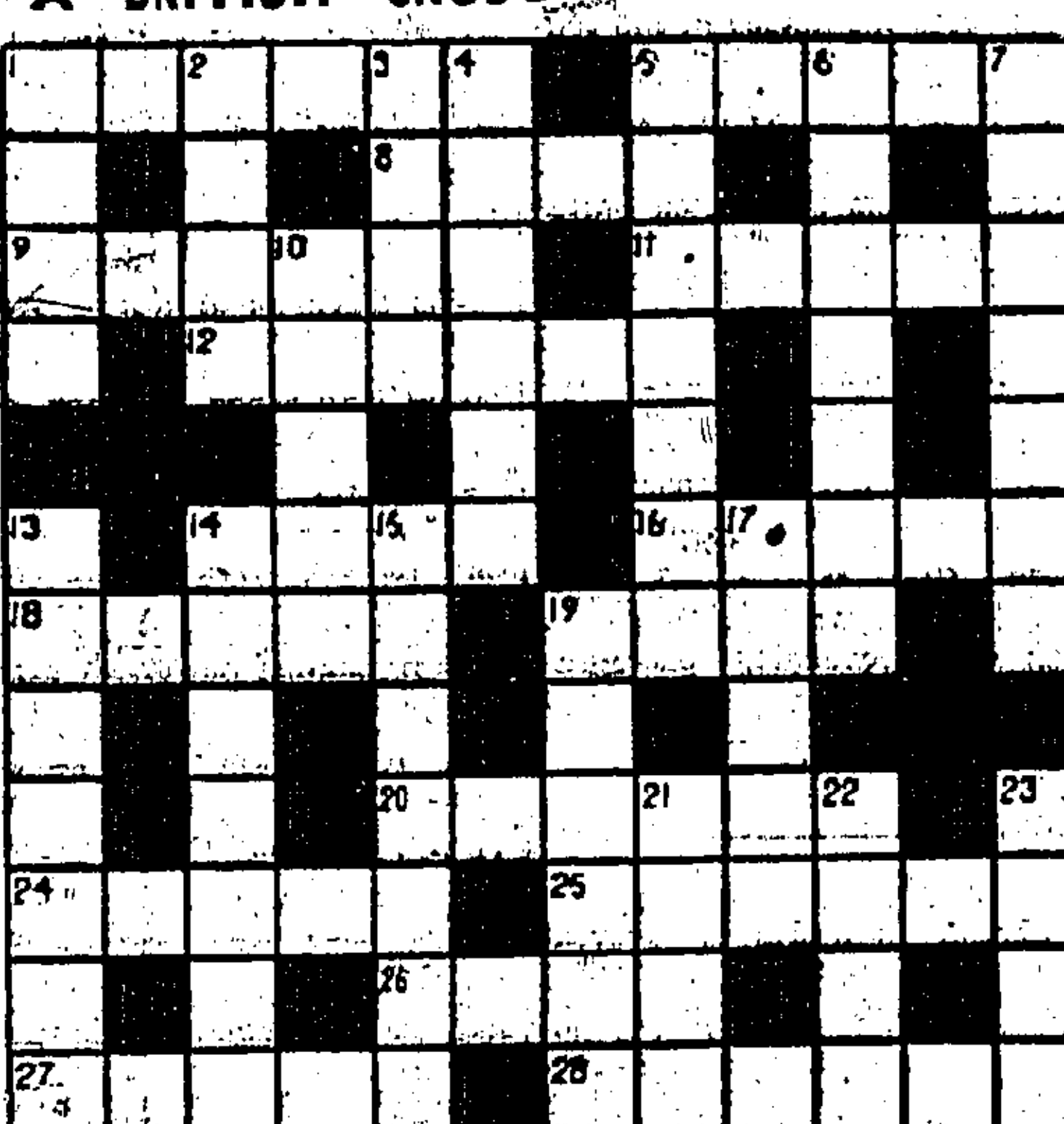
Washington, Feb. 1.
Military leaders speculated that the Atomic Energy Commission might be developing such "improved atomic weapons" as guided missiles with atomic warheads.
They said other possibilities were "artillery shells with atomic warheads and more powerful atomic bombs.—United Press.

B.B.C. DENIES CHARGE

London, Feb. 1.
The British Broadcasting Corporation last night denied allegations by General Gromy, Polish Foreign Office spokesman, that his Government considered the Polish broadcasts from London as something inciting the people in Poland to murder.

The statement said that the allegations "have no foundation in fact."
The BBC spokesman told Reuter: "We are reporting General Gromy's statement as straight news without comment in our Polish transcription service tonight."—Reuter.

A BRITISH CROSS WORD PUZZLE



Clues Across

1. Constraint.
5. Point of concentration.
8. Relate.
11. Live coal.
14. Increased emolument.
16. Revise.
18. Whiling.
19. Prepare for press.
20. Best.
24. Included.
25. Female animal.
27. Labour.
28. Tried out.

Clues Down

1. Channel.
2. Hurry.
3. Slap.
4. Staid.
6. Piece of furniture.
7. Extends.
10. Damp.
13. Horn.
14. Hearse.
15. Methods.
17. Of less importance.
19. Highly skilled.
21. Pedicure.
22. Liquid measure.
23. Old.

Saturday's Crossword

ACROSS:—1. Brews; 4. Arabic; 8. Series; 10. Ochre; 12. Rust; 14. Strange; 15. Apples; 17. Crisp; 20. Arid; 22. Firm; 23. Subsidy; 27. Bustle; 28. Arise; 30. Entice; 31. Tangle; 32. Humid.

DOWN:—1. Basis; 2. Error; 3. Stern; 5. Roof; 6. Behold; 7. Cheese; 9. Suggest; 11. Clasp; 13. Corridor; 15. Tire; 16. Antism; 18. Plo; 20. Arrant; 21. Baboon; 24. Bench; 25. Idiom; 26. Yield; 28. Seal.

MAJESTIC

SHOWING TO-DAY
At 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 P.M.

Sudan! where adventure
loves and romance rules!

Sudan
TECHNICOLOR
starring
MARIA MONTEZ
JON HALL
TURHAN BEY
with ANDY DEVINE
GEORGE ZUCCO
ROBERT WARWICK

CENTRAL

5 SHOWS TO-DAY
AT 12.30, 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 P.M.

YOUR EYES WON'T
DECEIVE YOU!
You'll ACTUALLY SEE
CAPTAIN MARVEL!

**Adventures
of CAPTAIN MARVEL**
JOHN TYLEY
FRANK COGLIAN
WILLIAM GIBSON
JOHN COBURN
A REPUBLIC SERIAL IN 12 CHAPTERS

CATHAY SHOWING TO-DAY

AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 P.M.

There's Action Every Pounding Moment!

GENE TIERNEY · GEORGE MONTGOMERY · IN

"CHINA GIRLS" WITH VICTOR McLAGLEN

A 20th Century-Fox Picture

NEXT CHANGE
TYRONE POWER · MAUREEN O'HARA
IN THE
"BLACK SWAN"

LEE THEATRE

TOWN BOOKING OFFICE
W. HARRING & CO. ALEXANDRA BLDG. CR. FL.
BETWEEN 11.00 A.M. AND 5.00 P.M. DAILY

Last four shows to-day at 2.30, 5.10, 7.10 & 9.15 p.m.

ROBINSON · DIETRICH · RAFT
MANPOWER

JOHN MILLS
Street
GRANGER
Aladdin
JOY SHELTON
Waterloo Road

ALHAMBRA

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 p.m.

**THE JAPS ARE
WORSE THAN KILLERS!**

They force their daughters
into Geisha palaces—
manhandle captive
women—wage war on
babies! SEE IT ALL!

**BEHIND THE
RISING SUN**

SEE WHY THE JAP
WARLORDS HAVE
GOT TO BE EX-
TERMINATED!

MARGO
TOM NEAL
J. CAROL NASH
ROBERT EVAN
GLORIA HOLDEN
Directed by
EDWARD DMYTRYK
Original Screen Play by Ernest Levy

NEXT CHANGE ! "PARACHUTE BATTALION"

STAR THEATRE

COMBINED SERVICES ENTERTAINMENT
Presents
**Pearl
BERESFORDS**
**"LONDON
FINCH"**

STARS from
THE WINDMILL &
WHITEHALL THEATRES

NIGHTLY AT 7.30 P.M.
BOOKING HOURS: 12 p.m.—2 p.m., 4 p.m.—6.30 p.m.
TELEPHONE: 58335

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB

NOTICE TO MEMBERS FIRST EXTRA RACE MEETING

Saturday, 8th February 1947.

The first ball will be rung at 1.30 p.m. and the first race will be run at 2.00 p.m.

Through numbers (8 Races—\$16) may be obtained at the Office of the Treasurer, 1st Floor, Exchange Building, also tickets for the Special Sweep (\$2.00) on the last race.

MEMBERS' BADGES AND ENCLOSURE.
Members are reminded that they and their ladies MUST wear their badges prominently displayed throughout the Meeting.

NO ONE WITHOUT A BADGE WILL BE ADMITTED TO THE MEMBERS' ENCLOSURE.

Badges admitting non-members to the Members' Enclosure and Club Rooms at \$10.00 including tax are obtainable through the Secretary upon the written or personal introduction of a member, such member to be responsible for all bills, etc.

Badges admitting to Members' Enclosure will NOT be on sale at the RACE COURSE.

The Treasurer's Comptroller's Office will close at 11 a.m. and the Secretary's Office at 11.45 a.m.—Both Offices at 1st floor, Exchange Building.

A limited number of tickets will be obtainable at the Club House, provided they are ordered in advance from the No. 1 Box (Tel. 27818).

NO CHILDREN WILL BE ADMITTED TO THE CLUB'S PREMISES DURING THE MEETING.

PUBLIC ENCLOSURE
The price of admission to the Public Enclosure is \$2 including tax for all persons including ladies, and is payable at the Gate.

Bookmakers, Tie Tie men, etc. will not be permitted to operate within the precincts of The Hong Kong Jockey Club during the Race Meeting.

Refreshments will be obtainable in the Restaurant in the Public Enclosure.

SERVANTS' PASSES
Passes for Servants will be issued to Private Box holders ONLY on application to the Secretary, 1st Floor, Exchange Building.

Any persons found loitering with Servants' passes in their possession will forfeit the same and will be removed from the Enclosure.

By Order,

C. B. BROWN,

Secretary.

DE LA RAMA LINES

ARRIVALS

Vessel	Date	From
s.s. "Cebu"	8th. Feb.	Manila and Cebu
m.v. "Benares"	7th. Mar.	Los Angeles & San Francisco
m.v. "Hallands"	30th. Mar.	New York
m.v. "Dona Nati"	15th. Apr.	New York

DEPARTURES

Vessel	Date	For
s.s. "Cebu"	13th. Feb.	Manila & Cebu
m.v. "Hallands"	16th. Feb.	Pacific Coast via Honolulu
m.v. "Dona Nati"	21st. Apr.	Pacific & Atlantic Coasts

THE DE LA RAMA STEAMSHIP CO. INC.

Pedder Building Chinese Shipping Office
TEL: 23676 Tel. 23738/20153

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

1, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL
Telephone: 20331-3 Private ExchangeAgents: CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
SAILINGS TO

"HANYANG"	Shanghai 4 p.m. 4th Feb.
"FUKIEN"	Singapore, Batavia, Sourabaya & Macassar 4 p.m. 5th Feb.
"KWEIYANG"	Swatow & Bangkok 2 p.m. 8th Feb.
"TSINAN"	Shanghai 4 p.m. 7th Feb.
"SINKIANG"	Singapore and Penang 4 p.m. 12th Feb.

ARRIVALS FROM

"FOOCHOW"	Macassar & Sandakan 4th Feb.
"NEWCHWANG"	Singapore 5th Feb.
"NINGHAI"	Singapore & Saigon 5th Feb.

CANTON RIVER LINE

"FATSHAN"	Arrives 7.30 a.m. 4th Feb.
	Sails 9.30 a.m. 8th Feb.
	Arrives 11 a.m. 8th Feb.

Agents: BLUE FUNNEL LINE

U. K. SERVICE

Sailing	For
"MENELAUS"	Genoa, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool and Glasgow.
Arriving	From
"ATAJ"	U.S.A. via Shanghai
"SAMAYON"	Rotterdam
"SAMSHIRE"	U. K. via Straits.
"RHESEUS"	do

Agents: Australian-Oriental Line, Ltd.

Arriving	From
"TAIPING"	5th Feb. Australia via Kure.
"YUNNAN"	Mid Feb. Australia.
Sailing	For
"TAIPING"	1st Week Feb. Sydney.

Accepts Cargo To New Zealand Ports On Through Bills of Lading.

All The Above Subject To Alteration Without Notice.
For Passage and Freight Particulars Apply To The Above.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

S.S. "HAIYANG"

Sailing for Swatow
on 7th February, 1947.

Subject to alteration without notice.

For Particulars of Freight & Passage, Please apply to:-
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.

General Managers

P. & O. Building, 5th floor. Tel. No. 31281

CHINESE SHIPPING DEPT.

20 Connaught Road, Central. Tel. No. 24539

BEN LINE STEAMERS LTD.

ARRIVALS

SHIP	FROM	DUE
S.S. "BENROCH"	U.K.	Mid Feb.
S.S. "SAMUR"	U.K.	Late Feb.
S.S. "BENRINNES"	U.K.	1st Half Mar.

SAILINGS

SHIP	LOADS FOR	READY
S.S. "BENLEDI"	Kure (Japan)	2nd Feb.
S.S. "BENROCH"	U.K.	Late Feb.

For Further Particulars, Apply To:-

Agents

W. R. LOXLEY & CO. (CHINA) LTD.
York Building. Telephone: 34165.

STAN LINE

Direct Sailing for VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, PORTLAND:-
M.V. "STANHALL" Loading at H.K. about Feb. 20th.

Cargo Tanks for Bulk Oil Available

For freight and particulars apply to:-

WALLEM & CO., Agents.

Tel. 34177-9.

South Africa Monte Video Buenos Ayres.

CARGO ACCEPTED FOR ALL SOUTH AFRICAN & RIVER PLATE PORTS.

M.V. "TAYBANK" SAILING 5th FEBRUARY.

For further particulars apply to:-

THE BANK LINE (CHINA) LTD.

King's Building. Telephone 27181-27192

Chaotic Condition Of China's Exports

Shanghai, Feb. 2.

Unless drastic steps are taken by China's financial leaders during the next two months, China will have missed the boat. The bulk of her export market—vital source of foreign exchange—will have disappeared.

This is the considered opinion of Paul L. Harvey, Far Eastern manager of R.H. Macy, New York and affiliates, who for the past two months have been knocking at the doors of what pass for factories in Shanghai today.

And all he has to show for it, he told the Associated Press, ruefully, is a pair of bruised knuckles.

"With the withdrawal of American troops, the probable intensification of the civil war and their inevitable result—a nose-dive in the actual value of the Chinese dollar—China's export hopes, excepting isolated items such as tung oil will be nil," Harvey said.

Markets for finished products which China used to supply in quantity before the war, are being snapped up under her nose, he said.

Puerto Rico, Mexico, India, Switzerland and Italy now are exporting China type products to the United States—one third the prices asked in China.

Main Handicaps

Ceramics, which China exported in quantity in pre-war days, are being produced in California.

Pottery and other China products are being imported into the United States from Mexico.

Lingerie, negligees, floor mats which came from China originally, now are exported from Puerto Rico.

India is producing China type

lots I contracted, the cost of pack-

ing came more than the cost of the goods themselves.

"The apparent lack of interest on the part of China producers is another factor which has American businessmen stumped.

Many American buyers have

packed up and gone home. They couldn't afford to stay indefinitely on the remote hope that one day conditions would improve," Harvey said.

Only a few are sticking out in the hope that within the next few months the authorities will be forced to take steps to remedy the situation which is detrimental primarily to themselves.

Harvey said "the American public won't suffer from the lack of China exports. We can find other markets. American buyers still are interested in Chinese merchandise and while they still are here—will buy it. But the prices have to be within reason and the merchandise available."

Associated Press.

Labour Agreement

Washington, Feb. 1.

President Truman today announced a "no strike no lockout" agreement for settling labour disputes in the construction industry.

He told a specially summoned news conference that the agreement covers 2,000,000 workers in vital home, highway, heavy and specialized construction fields.

The voluntary agreement was made by the Associated General Contractors of America and the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labour.

President Truman and the Secretary of Labour, Louis Schwellenbach, warmly praised the agreement. It comes at a time when there is great need to avoid stoppages in construction especially of houses and apartments.—United Press.

Not Interested

Harvey pointed to the additional difficulty of doing business in China—the wild fluctuations in commodity prices day to day.

He said, "one quotation for linens jumped 40 per cent in a week and the exchange had hardly budged."

"The American businessman in Shanghai is faced with astonishing conditions. On one of the

lots I contracted, the cost of pack-

ing came more than the cost of the goods themselves.

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Associated Press.

POST OFFICE NOTICES

Outward Mails

Unless otherwise stated, Registered Articles and Parcel Posts close 10 minutes earlier than the time stated below:-

MONDAY, FEB. 3

Airmail for Manila P.I. (By Air) (Reg.) 3.30 a.m. (Ord.) 10 a.m.

Shanghai (By Sea) 3 p.m.

Manila P.I. (By Sea) 3 p.m.

Canada, U.S.A., Central & South America via Vancouver, B.C. (Pacific for Canada only) (By Sea) 3 p.m. (Reg.) 2 p.m. (Ord.) 3.30 p.m. (G.P.O. (Reg.) 2.30 p.m. (Ord.) 3.30 p.m.)

Airmail for Canton, Amoy, Fuzhou and Shanghai (By Air) (Reg.) 3 p.m. (Ord.) 3.30 p.m.

Airmail for Bangkok, Singapore, Colombo, Sourabaya, Sydney and Auckland (By Air) 3 p.m. (Reg.) 2.30 p.m. (Ord.) 3.30 p.m. (G.P.O. (Reg.) 2.30 p.m. (Ord.) 3.30 p.m.)

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Airmail for Canton, Amoy, Fuzhou and Shanghai (By Air) (Reg.) 3 p.m. (Ord.) 3.30 p.m.

Airmail for Canton, Amoy, Fuzhou and Shanghai (By Air) (Reg.) 3 p.m. (Ord.) 3.30 p.m.

Airmail for Canton, Amoy, Fuzhou and Shanghai (By Air) (Reg.) 3 p.m. (Ord.) 3.30 p.m.

Airmail for Canton, Amoy, Fuzhou and Shanghai (By Air) (Reg.) 3 p.m. (Ord.) 3.30 p.m.

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Airmail for Canton, Amoy, Fuzhou and Shanghai (By Air) (Reg.) 3 p.m. (Ord.) 3.30 p.m.

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